



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NOTES AND NEWS

GENERAL.

George Stephen Goodspeed, professor of comparative religion and ancient history in the University of Chicago, died in Chicago, on February 17, 1905, aged forty-five years. He was graduated from Brown University in 1880. For three years (1888-1891) he was assistant in the Semitic department of Yale University, from which institution he received the doctorate in 1891. In 1891-1892 he was a student at the University of Freiburg (Baden). He was associated with the University of Chicago from its foundation, first as associate professor and then as professor of comparative religion and ancient history. The task which he undertook, the teaching at once of ancient history and of the comparative study of religions, formed a combination unusual in the arrangements of American education. But his cultured mind and catholic sympathy enabled him not only to teach both with remarkable skill and efficiency, but to cause each to illuminate the other and both to serve in a high degree the diverse interests of the departments concerned. He was an accomplished scholar and a devoted teacher, and both as teacher and writer he exerted a large influence upon the teachers of the west by familiarizing many of them with the results of modern labors in ancient fields. He was a member of the editorial board of the *Biblical World* and of the *American Journal of Theology*. His most important writings include: *Outlines of Lectures upon the History of the Hebrews*, 1898; *Israel's Messianic Hope*, 1900; *Babylonians and Assyrians*, 1902; *A History of the Ancient World*, 1904.

W. Fraser Rae, known to historical students especially by his writings concerning Sheridan and by his attempt to identify the author of the "Junius Letters", died at Bath, England, on January 22.

Among the recent deaths which will be especially regretted by historical students is that of Paul Tannery, distinguished for his work on the history of the sciences, and that of Henri Michel, who occupied himself especially with the history of political doctrines. Both of these scholars were at an age when much could still be expected from them; Michel's doctoral thesis, on *L'Idée de l'État*, was published but ten years ago.

Edward John Payne, the well-known writer on early American history, was drowned December 26, 1904, at Wendover, England. His best-known work is his *History of the New World called America*. He contributed to the first volume of the *Cambridge Modern History* two chapters, "The Age of Discovery" and "The New World", and in other ways did valuable service in his chosen field.

It is reported that the French Geographic Society has awarded to Henry Vignaud, secretary of the American Embassy, the Jomard prize for historical and geographical researches.

Volume I of the *Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the Year 1903* has just appeared in the government publications (58th Congress, 2d session, House Document No. 745). The volume published contains the address of the President, Henry C. Lea, on "Ethical Values in History"; several of the papers read and discussed at the New Orleans meeting; a contribution by William R. Shepherd of Columbia University on the "Spanish Archives and their Importance for the History of the United States"; the Justin Winsor prize essay of 1903, by Dr. Louise Phelps Kellogg, entitled 'The American Colonial Charter'; a list of 754 official Congressional papers issued between the years 1789 and 1817, the work of General A. W. Greely. Over one-third of the volume is devoted to the very valuable report of the Public Archives Commission, showing the condition and contents of the archives of Colorado, Georgia, Mississippi, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Virginia. Volume II, which is to contain selections from the correspondence of the French ministers to the United States, 1791-1797, has not yet appeared.

The *Vierteljahrschrift für Social- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte*, now entering on the third year of its existence, deserves to be more widely known in this country. Under new management since 1902, it takes the place of the *Zeitschrift für Social- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte*, which, starting in 1893, aimed to create a center for monographs, literary reviews, and bibliographies on economic history. From the beginning, the number of foreign contributors to the *Zeitschrift* was considerable, and bibliographical articles on recent Dutch, Hungarian, French, Spanish, Italian, Anglo-American, and Russian literature were published. In the new periodical the cosmopolitan features have become more prominent. Four chief languages are admitted, and accordingly the review has acquired four permanent foreign representatives. Contributions in English and treating of English economic history should be sent to Professor P. Vinogradoff, 39 St. Margaret's Road, Oxford. The *Vierteljahrschrift* is divided into three parts: articles, reviews and bibliographies, and notes. Separate contributions cannot here be mentioned. They cover a large field of subjects, stretching chronologically from the later Roman empire to the middle of the nineteenth century. Some of them are of capital importance and in the list of contributors are many leaders of contemporary historical research. Discussions of theoretical problems of economics, as well as those of economic policy, are excluded, since the review desires to remain strictly historical, confining itself to economic history, the history of economics, and to what the Germans call *historische Methodologie und Erkenntnistheorie*—a sufficiently wide domain. A severe critic might make some strictures on the completeness and the selection of reviews and bibliographies, but he must recognize the generally high standard of the periodical, and he will welcome the fact that the *Vierteljahrschrift* makes for concentration of studies and methodical research.

The Story of Art throughout the Ages, by S. Reinach (New York, Scribners, 1904, pp. xi, 316), is a clever and valuable rapid sketch written by an authority. It is a handbook or general compendium, likely to be of great value as a guide to the inexperienced in the study of art. Scores of small illustrations add greatly to the usefulness of the text.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

The publication of a *History of Egypt*, extending from the earliest times to the conquest by Alexander the Great, has been undertaken by the Committee of the Institute of Archæology at Liverpool.

Seven studies relating to the economic history of Greece and Rome form a small volume lately issued by M. Paul Guiraud, through Hachette, Paris: *Études Économiques sur l'Antiquité*. They aim to set before the general public the importance of economic questions in ancient times, some things concerning the development of industry in Greece, the population of Greece, the conditions and problems confronting the Greeks and the Romans in matters of finance, and close with a treatment of Roman imperialism.

The edition of the Theodosian Code which Mommsen was able all but to finish before his death has begun to appear, through the house of Weidmann, Berlin. Volume I contains "Prolegomena" and part of the text.

The eighty-fourth fascicle of the "Bibliothèque" of the French schools of Athens and Rome is devoted to a work upon Roman Carthage, from 146 B. C. to 698 A. D.: *Carthage Romaine*, by A. Audollent (Paris, Fontemoing).

Noteworthy articles in periodicals: R. Pichon, *Revue Générale. Littérature Latine (Les Textes et les Sources)* (Revue de Synthèse Historique, December); A. H. J. Greenidge, *The Authenticity of the Twelve Tables* (English Historical Review, January).

MEDIEVAL HISTORY.

The source of information utilized for the announcement in the January number of the REVIEW of two aftermath volumes by Freeman proves to be erroneous in one particular. These volumes relate to Europe in the fifth and eighth centuries, rather than in the fifteenth and eighteenth.

The publication of a medieval history of the same general character as the *Cambridge Modern History* has been decided upon by the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press. It is expected that there will be six volumes, and that the first volume will be issued shortly after the completion of the *Modern History*. Professor Bury has been asked to prepare a plan for consideration, and the names of the editors will be announced later.

Dr. Ludwig Pastor is following up his long work on the history of the popes since the close of the Middle Ages with a series of hitherto unpublished documents upon papal history, especially in the fifteenth,

sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries: *Ungedruckte Akten zur Geschichte der Päpste vornehmlich im XV., XVI. und XVII. Jahrhundert*. The first volume, lately published, applies to the years 1376-1464 (Freiburg i. Br., Herder).

Noteworthy articles in periodicals: E. Fry, *Roncesvalles* (English Historical Review, January); W. Ohr, *Alte und neue Irrtümer über das karolingische Staatskirchentum* (Historische Vierteljahrschrift, January); K. Wenck, *War Bonifaz VIII. ein Ketzer* (Historische Zeitschrift, XCIV, 1).

MODERN HISTORY.

The religious wars of the sixteenth century form the subject of the latest addition (volume III) to the *Cambridge Modern History*. The editors take the occasion of the issue of this volume to announce the intention of the Syndics of the University Press to supplement the twelve narrative volumes comprised in the original plan of the work by two volumes of auxiliary matter, one including maps and the other genealogies, tables, and a general index to the entire work.

The writings and activities of Voltaire against religious intolerance, with something of their aftermath, are the burden of a small octavo volume published recently through the Librairie Fischbacher, Paris: *Voltaire et l'Intolérance Religieuse*.

The rôle played by Philip of Bourbon, son-in-law of Louis XV, in the sundry details of French diplomacy in the eighteenth century, is treated in a small volume lately published by the house of L. Cerf, Paris; *Dom Philippe de Bourbon et Louise-Elisabeth de France*, by Henry Sage.

Noteworthy articles in periodicals: L. Willaert, *Négociations Politico-Religieuses entre l'Angleterre et les Pays-Bas Catholiques (1598-1625)* (Revue d'Histoire Ecclésiastique, beginning in January); A. Bourguet, *Les Débuts d'un Ministère. Le Duc de Choiseul et l'Autriche* (Revue Historique, January); G. Gautherot, *Un Casus Belli Franco-Helvétique en 1792 et 1793. La Neutralité de la Principauté de Bâle* (Revue des Questions Historiques, January); G. Gallavresi, *Le Prince de Talleyrand et le Cardinal Consalvi. Une Page peu Connue de l'Histoire du Congrès de Vienne* (Revue des Questions Historiques, January); W. Lang, *Die preussisch-italienische Allianz von 1866* (Historische Zeitschrift, XCIV, 2).

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The *Genealogist* for 1904 contains the usual amount and variety of matter; some three hundred or more pages of articles, notices of books, notes and queries, and illustrations, and in addition two apparently exhaustive indexes of persons and places. Its pages bear constant witness of painstaking work and many of them will be of use to historians as well as genealogists. This periodical is edited by H. W. Forsyth Harwood and published by George Bell and Sons at London and by William Pollard and Company at Exeter.

It is hoped that a long-existing gap in literature upon the Great Charter may be filled by the exhaustive work which Dr. W. S. McKechnie, of the University of Glasgow, is just publishing through Messrs. MacLehose, of Glasgow: *Magna Carta: a Commentary on the Great Charter of John*. The last such book on this subject dates from 1829. Along with this work should be mentioned *The Magna Carta of the English and of the Hungarian Constitution*, a comparison and commentary, by E. Hantos (London, Paul).

A new edition of George M. Trevelyan's *England in the Age of Wycliffe* has recently appeared (New York, Longmans). The book was well received when it was first issued, and the present revision will undoubtedly be welcome to scholars. Lamenting his inability to make all the alterations he would like to make, the author especially acknowledges in his preface his indebtedness to the articles by Mr. Kriehn on the Peasants' Rising that were printed in volume VII of the REVIEW.

A handsome reprint of "Leycesters Commonwealth", 1641, has been published by Messrs. Longmans, Green, and Company: *Queen Elizabeth, Amy Robsart and the Earl of Leicester* (pp. xv, 242), edited by Frank J. Burgoyne, librarian of the Lambeth Public Libraries. This work was first printed in 1584, somewhere on the continent; attracted forthwith enough interest to be translated into French and into Latin within a year; and encountered vigorous proscription in England. The queen found it necessary to repudiate officially the assertions contained in the work; and Leicester's nephew, Sir Philip Sidney, wrote an indignant answer to it. Its interest at least, if not its character, is sufficiently attested by Sir Philip's declaration that it was "one of the most inveterate and scurrilous libels which the religious dissensions of the times, prolific as they were, had produced."

The basis of *Great Englishmen of the Sixteenth Century*, by Sidney Lee (Scribners, 1904), is eight lectures delivered at the Lowell Institute. The lectures, the author tells us, have been materially altered. The chapter most interesting to historical students is probably the one on the Spirit of the Sixteenth Century. The other chapters are biographical, but the historical setting is not ignored; they are entitled: Sir Thomas More, Sir Philip Sidney, Sir Walter Raleigh, Edmund Spenser, Francis Bacon, Shakespeare's Career, and Foreign Influences on Shakespeare. The book is a valuable, because a readable and thoughtful, contribution to the history of the times.

A German scholar, Albert von Ruville, has just brought out a three-volume biography of the elder Pitt: *William Pitt, Graf von Chatham* (Stuttgart and Berlin, J. G. Cotta).

The third instalment of four volumes, IX to XII, of the *Letters of Horace Walpole*, edited by Mrs. Paget Toynbee (Clarendon Press), has appeared. This set covers the period of the Revolution, 1774-1783, and contains naturally interesting material for the historian of the period. In spite of his maddening recurrence on the most solemn occasions to unimportant fripperies and to gossip, much of which has lost

its savor, Walpole was evidently thinking deeply and well on the great questions of those days. "The world is divided", he says, "into two nations—men of sense that will be free, and fools that like to be slaves." The volumes are full of references to the war and politics, showing his disgust with the folly of the ministry and throwing light on the political, as well as the social, conditions of the time. It is sufficient to say that there is no indication that the editor has become weary in her work, for the foot-notes still contain ample information and represent much labor.

The Macmillan Company is publishing a handsome reprint of the *Diary and Letters of Madame d'Arblay* (1778-1840), with a preface and notes by Austin Dobson. Mr. Dobson's notes are very numerous, but, notwithstanding, his edition will contain only six volumes, while that by Miss Barrett, on which this new issue is based, had seven.

The January number of the *Scottish Historical Review* devotes two articles to Knox. In one, "Knox as Historian", Mr. Andrew Lang offers some critical notes on book II of Knox's *History of the Reformation in Scotland*. The other is a brief treatment of "The Influence of Knox", by D. H. Fleming. This number also contains articles on "Periodical Literature of the Eighteenth Century", by G. A. Sinclair, "Mary Queen of Scots and her Brother", by S. M. Rose, and "The Siege of Edinburgh Castle, 1689", by S. Terry.

In a volume now in the press Professor J. B. Bury treats of *The Life of St. Patrick, and his Place in History*. Messrs. Macmillan are the publishers.

The department of "Notes and Documents" in the *English Historical Review* for January contains, with other matter, the Irish abridgment of the *Expugnatio Hibernica* of Giraldus Cambrensis, now for the first time edited, from a fifteenth-century manuscript, by Whitley Stokes. The edition is accompanied by an English translation, indexes of persons and places, and a glossary of words not found in Windisch's *Wörterbuch*.

Noteworthy articles in periodicals: *The Tudors and the Navy* (Quarterly Review, January); *William Stubbs, Churchman and Historian* (Quarterly Review, January); *Bishop Creighton* (Edinburgh Review, January).

FRANCE.

M. Léopold Delisle has retired from his post as head of the National Library at Paris, and M. Marcel, director of the Beaux-Arts, has been appointed to succeed him. M. Delisle first became connected with the library in 1852 and has had the direction of it since 1874. It is to be hoped that his career as a scholar, already long and fruitful, may still be continued for many years.

The address delivered at the University of Chicago by Charles Victor Langlois in the course of his brief visit to this country last fall is published, in translation, in the February number of the *Uni-*

versity Record of the University of Chicago: "The Historic Rôle of France among the Nations." In it M. Langlois surveys from a high plane the general course of French history, and then inquires, in a generous and sympathetic but sturdy spirit, what constitutes the individuality of France among modern nations—what destiny may be hers in the collective life of humanity.

The "Bulletin" of publications relating to medieval France, which M. Auguste Molinier contributed to the *Revue Historique* for several years, is continued in a competent manner by MM. Charles Pfister and P. Lauer.

R. de Lasteyrie's very serviceable *Bibliographie des Sociétés Savantes*, the last instalment of which is appearing some twenty-five years after the first, closes, it will be recalled, with the year 1885. It is announced however that a supplement is in press which will cover the period from 1885 to 1900; and the first fascicle of a current list of such publications has already appeared, the time covered in this instance being the years 1901-1902: *Bibliographie Générale des Travaux Historiques et Archéologiques Publiés par les Sociétés Savantes de la France* (Paris, sold by E. Leroux). M. Lasteyrie now has an excellent collaborator in this work, M. A. Vidier.

We have received from Professor H. Prentout, of the University of Caen, a pamphlet of seventy-odd pages in which he gives a critical study of the capture of Caen by Edward III: *La Prise de Caen par Edouard III, 1346*. Heretofore the recital of Froissart has been the chief source for most of the little that has been written on this subject. M. Prentout now finds it possible to get information from many sources which his predecessors did not utilize at all, and is able to write an account which is both trustworthy and more adequate.

M. Imbart de la Tour, who won recognition some fourteen years ago by his monograph upon episcopal elections in medieval France, has lately published, through the house of Hachette, Paris, the first volume of a history of the Protestant Reformation in France in the sixteenth century: *Les Origines de la Réforme*. Tome I: *La France Moderne*. In this first volume he sets forth, as the title suggests, the environment of the rise of Protestantism in France; with the idea that the social transformations at the end of the middle ages furnish one of the principal causes of the change in religion—"causes which lie less in the state of religion than in that of society."

Miss Sophia H. MacLehose has continued the work which she began in *The Last Days of the French Monarchy* with a general account of the Revolution, bearing the title *From the French Monarchy to the Republic in France, 1788-1792* (Glasgow, MacLehose and Sons).

Noteworthy articles in periodicals: C. V. Langlois, *Notices et Documents Relatifs à l'Histoire de France du XIII^e et du XIV^e Siècle* (*Revue Historique*, January); P. Muret, *Les Mémoires du Duc de Choiseul* (*Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine*, beginning in the January number); Ph. Sagnac, *La France en 1789 et les États*

Généraux, d'après les Travaux de M. Armand Brette (Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine, December); *The Fall of the Directory* (Edinburgh Review, January); Comte de Sérignan, *Le Maréchal Davout* (Revue des Questions Historiques, January); H. Houssaye, *Les Intrigues Royalistes de Fouché et de Davout après la seconde Abdication (1815)* (Revue Historique, January).

ITALY, SPAIN.

The *Rivista Storica Italiana*, which lately passed its twentieth milestone, has issued an index of its contents for the years 1884-1901 which is not only a striking testimony of the success of the *Rivista* but also a distinct aid to the study of Italian history: *Indice della Rivista Storica Italiana dal 1884 al 1901*, compiled by the editor, Costanzo Rinaudo, and published in two volumes (Office of the *Rivista*, Turin, 1904). This periodical, as is known, differs from most historical reviews in that it devotes itself all but wholly to matters of bibliography. It has no articles, but gives in each number competent accounts or criticisms of the most important current books relating to the history of Italy, together with full lists of current books and articles in periodicals, and a chronicle of news in the form of "notices and communications". Thus in the course of a few years the number of pieces treated or cited easily runs to many thousands, and the mere listing of their authors and titles requires several hundred pages. But once a list is made, it necessarily holds less the place of a mere table of contents than that of a bibliography. The index compiled by Professor Rinaudo comprises 22,680 entries, distributed methodically under the five principal divisions of General History, Pre-Roman and Roman Times, Middle Ages, Modern Times, and the "Risorgimento". Following this classification of separate pieces is an exhaustive list of the names of authors, with cross-references to their several productions, occupying near a hundred pages. The range and thoroughness of the work done appears also in a list of the periodicals explored, which includes above six hundred names. There is no other such repertory of historical publications relating to Italy, and this one is worthy of the hope that it may have some influence in awakening, or at least facilitating, interest in a field which has been none too much cultivated in America.

An important contribution to a period of modern Tuscan history until now little known has been made by Ersilio Michel, *F. D. Guerrazzi e le Cospirazioni Politiche in Toscana dall'Anno 1830 all'Anno 1835* (Milan, Albrighi, Segati, and Co., 1904), published as volume V in the *Biblioteca Storica del Risorgimento Italiano*, series IV. It is based largely upon unpublished documents in the public archives of Florence, Pisa, and Leghorn.

The distinguished Neapolitan historian and ex-deputy, Raffaele De Cesare, promises to publish in the early autumn a history of the last days of the temporal power of the papacy, April, 1850-September, 1870, entitled *La Fine del Potere Temporale*. It is to be in two volumes,

similar in form and size to his *La Fine del Regno*. If, as is to be expected, the new work also resembles the latter in conscientious research and impartial criticism, it will be a publication of the first importance upon a portion of nineteenth-century Italian history which no historian has yet studied critically.

An enlightening general survey of work done so far on the history of Spain appeared in the October and December numbers of the *Revue de Synthèse Historique*: "Revue Générale, Espagne", by G. Des-devises du Dezert.

GERMANY, SWITZERLAND.

The latest addition to the useful series of "Monographien zur Weltgeschichte" is an account, by Friedrich Koepp, of the Romans in Germany: *Die Römer in Deutschland*, illustrated in the same effective manner as the other volumes in this series.

The well-known Altmann-Bernheim collection of documents relating to German constitutional history in the middle ages was lately issued in a revised edition (the third): *Ausgewählte Urkunden zur Erläuterung der Verfassungsgeschichte Deutschlands im Mittelalter* (Berlin, Weidmann).

Der Hansische Geschichtsverein has in the press the sixth volume of its *Hansisches Urkundenbuch* and has just published the seventh volume in the third division of the *Hanzarezepte*; and it announces the interesting news that after the society has carried out the plans already long in hand it contemplates turning its attention to the history of the towns and regions of Germany, with reference to their relations with the sea.

The Saxon Royal Historical Commission is just issuing, in its series of "Schriften", the first volume of a collection of acts and letters relating to the church policy of Duke George of Saxony: *Akten und Briefe zur Kirchenpolitik Herzog Georgs von Sachsen*, edited by F. Gesz. The matter of this first volume belongs to the years 1517-1524. The commission is also publishing just now, in the same series, the concluding part of the second volume of E. Brandenburg's *Politische Korrespondenz des Herzogs und Kurfürsten Moritz von Sachsen*. This work is thus carried through the year 1546.

The concluding volume of H. von Zwiedineck-Südenhorst's history of Germany from 1806 to 1871 is among the newer books: *Deutsche Geschichte von der Auflösung des alten bis zur Errichtung des neuen Kaiserreiches (1806 bis 1871)*, Band III. This volume treats of the period 1849-1871 (Stuttgart and Berlin, J. G. Cotta).

A beginning was made last year upon the publication of the correspondence of the Zürich reformer, Henry Bullinger, with his Grison coreligionists: *Bullingers Korrespondenz mit den Graubündern*, edited by T. Schiess. What has appeared so far applies to the period from January, 1533, to April, 1557. It forms volume XXIII of the "Quellen zur Schweizergeschichte."

Noteworthy articles in periodicals: K. Zeumer, *Die böhmische und die bayrische Kur im 13. Jahrhundert* (Historische Zeitschrift, XCIV, 2); G. Bauch, *Flavius Wilhelmus Raimundus Mithridates. Der erste fahrende Kölner Hebraist und Humanist* (Archiv für Kulturgeschichte, III, 1); W. Stolze, *Zur Geschichte der 12 Artikel von 1525* (Historische Vierteljahrschrift, January); H. Glagau, *Landgraf Philipp von Hessen im Ausgang des schmalkaldischen Krieges* (Historische Vierteljahrschrift, January); C. Varrentrapp, *Meinungen in Kurhessen über das deutsche Kaisertum in den Jahren 1848 und 1849* (Historische Zeitschrift, XCIV, 1).

BELGIUM, HOLLAND, NORTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE.

The sixth volume of Blok's history of the people of the Netherlands was published recently, at Groningen (J. B. Wolters). It covers the period from the death of William III in 1702 to the year 1795. Worthy of note also is the publication, through the same house, of the second volume of H. Blink's history of the peasants and of agriculture in the Netherlands: *Geschiedenis van den Boerenstand en den Landbouw in Nederland*. The first volume of this important work came down to the sixteenth century; the second volume brings the subject to the present time.

The Cambridge University Press has just brought out a history of the northern European states in modern times, by R. Nisbet Bain: *Scandinavia, a Political History of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, from 1513 to 1900*, in the Cambridge Historical Series.

The Land of Riddles, by Hugo Ganz (New York, Harpers, 1904), is made up chiefly of a series of interviews which the author obtained during a flying visit to Russia, from various discontented people whose names cannot be given. There is thus no way of controlling the truth of their statements, and, however much we may at bottom be inclined to believe what we are told, it cannot be accepted as reliable evidence.

Noteworthy articles in periodicals: P. de Pelsmaeker, *Des Formes d'Association à Ypres au XIII^e Siècle* (Revue de Droit International et de Législation Comparée, second series, vol. VI); J. Martin, *L'Église et l'État en Suède au Moyen Âge. Des Origines à l'Union de Calmar* (Revue des Questions Historiques, January); J. F. Chance, *The Northern Question in 1717*. Part I. (English Historical Review, January).

AMERICA.

Maynard, Merrill, and Company have issued a new edition of Lalor's *Cyclopædia of Political Science*.

Colección de libros y documentos referentes á la historia de América is a new series of historical reprints published by Victoriano Suarez, Madrid, dealing with Spanish America. Three volumes are so far published. Volume I reprints the *Relación de las Misiones de la Compañía de Jesus en el país de los Maynas*, the work of a Spanish-American,

Francisco de Figueroa, prepared under Jesuitical direction. The remaining two volumes reproduce the manuscript of a layman and native, Pedro Gutierrez de Santa Clara, and recount the story of the earliest revolution in Peru (1544-1548) against Spanish domination, under the title *Quinquenarios*. The material will run over into the next volume in the series.

Most recent government publications of interest to the student of history and of public affairs are: *Compilations of the Acts of Congress, Treaties, and Proclamations relating to Insular and Military Affairs from March 4, 1897, to March 3, 1903*; *Sherman, a Memorial*, with a memorial sketch by DeB. Randolph Keim, and a bibliography entitled "Sherman in Books"; *Compilation of Annual Appropriation Laws from 1883 to 1904, including Provisions for the Construction of All Vessels of the "New Navy"*; *Report of Robert C. Morris, Agent of the United States before the United States and Venezuelan Claims Commission*; *Proceedings of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal*; *Venezuelan Arbitrations of 1903*; *Journal of the Congress of the Confederate States of America, 1861-1865*, volume I, published from the original records in the War Department on a requisition from the United States Senate; *A Report on Labor Disturbances in the State of Colorado, 1880-1904, inclusive*, prepared by Carroll D. Wright.

The January *South Atlantic Quarterly*, in addition to several present-day articles and suggestive book-reviews, contains contributions on "John M. Daniel and Some of his Contemporaries", and "Spanish Project for the Conquest of Louisiana in 1804". In this number John Spencer Bassett announces his retirement from the position of editor. He will be succeeded by Edwin Mims and William H. Glasson, of the Trinity College faculty, as joint editors.

The twentieth volume in the "Monographien zur Weltgeschichte", *Die Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-Amerika*, by Eduard Heyck (Bielefeld, Velhagen and Klasing, 1904), is evidently an effort to give in limited compass to German readers some notion of the growth and present condition of this country. It has no marked value for American readers.

The Kohl collection of maps relating to America was fully described by Justin Winsor in 1886. He accompanied his description by references to maps not mentioned by Kohl. This collection was in 1903 transferred from the Department of State to the Library of Congress, and, to increase its value to historical students, Mr. Winsor's list has been reprinted by the Library under the direction of Philip Lee Phillips, who has added an author list of maps and a dictionary index of subjects and authors mentioned.

In the Story of the Churches series there has appeared *The Episcopalians*, by Daniel Dulany Addison (New York, The Baker and Taylor Company). About one-half of the volume deals with the history of the denomination in America.

The list of early publications promised by the Macmillan Company

includes the first volume of Edward Channing's comprehensive *History of the United States*; lives of Bryant and Prescott in the English Men of Letters series; one volume of William Garrott Brown's *History of the United States since the Civil War*, to be completed in two volumes; a translation of five lectures on the modern science of history delivered by Professor Karl Lamprecht of the University of Leipsic, to appear under the title *What is History?*; and an instalment of *The Life and Writings of Benjamin Franklin*, edited by Professor Albert H. Smyth of the Central High School of Philadelphia and to be completed in ten volumes.

The Unit Book Publishing Company has gathered together some of the important state papers under the title *National Documents*, so arranged as to illustrate the growth of our country from 1606 to the present day.

McClurg announces for early spring issue a reprint of Baron de Lahontan's *New Voyages to North America*, edited by R. G. Thwaites.

A List of Emigrant Ministers to America, 1609-1811, by Gerald Fothergill (London, E. Stock, 1904, pp. 65), contains 1,200 names obtained by a search in the Public Record Office through Money Books, King's Warrant Books, Treasury Papers, and Exchequer of Receipt Papers for those missionaries who were granted twenty pounds to defray expenses to the western colonies. Such a list will prove valuable to historians of the colonial period and to genealogists.

The attention of scholars should be called to the *Crown Collection of Photographs of American Maps*, selected and edited by Archer Butler Hulbert, and published in a limited edition of twenty-five sets by the Arthur H. Clark Company. The maps, as the name indicates, are photographs of maps selected from the Crown collection of manuscripts in the British Museum. The first volume, the only one as yet published, contains fifty maps of American rivers, most of them dating from about the middle of the seventeenth century; one is "a chart of the entrance to Chesapeake bay, with king James' River, Prince Henry's River and the Rappahanoc River" dated 1608. If the plan of publishing is carried out and all the important maps in the Crown collection made accessible to students in a few of the large libraries of the country, they will be of considerable service in the investigation of economic as well as of military history.

Historic Dress in America, 1607-1800 (Philadelphia, George W. Jacobs and Company), by Elizabeth McClellan, is a bit of work in which an author and an artist have worked together to the great advantage of the reader. The text is accompanied by excellent illustrations in color, pen and ink, and half-tone, and by reproductions from photographs of rare portraits and original garments; 385 figures are shown. In an introductory chapter there is a brief description of dress in the Spanish and French settlements under Philip II and Louis XIV. The remainder of the volume is quite detailed. Its attempt at completeness and the care used in arrangement suggest that its greatest value is as a

book of reference. Therefore it is a matter of regret that references for the large number of quotations are not more frequent.

"What John Wesley was to Great Britain, Francis Asbury was to America", states Ezra Squier Tipple, editor of *The Heart of Asbury's Journal* (New York, Eaton and Mains). The work records forty-five years of labor (1771-1816) of a pioneer preacher and bishop, whose field of activity was only bounded by the confines of the country. Its chief interest is in connection with a history of early Methodism, with side-lights on manners and customs.

The United States Catholic Historical Society publishes two articles of general historical interest in the *Historical Records and Studies* for December, 1904. "The Waldseemüller Map of 1507", which is accompanied by a large folded copy of the map, deals with the work of the cartographer and its significance, while "The Earliest Jesuit Missionary Explorers in Florida, Maryland and Maine" follows these intrepid workers through their faithful but too often fatal labors.

A new sketch of Sir Walter Raleigh is by Sir Rennell Rodd. It appears in the English Men of Action series, published by Macmillan.

The Burrows Company have issued a reprint of John Eliot's *Logic Primer* of 1672. The *Primer* is an interlinear translation of the Indian text and the reprint is made from a photographic reproduction of the entire book (40 leaves) made in 1889 at the expense of the late James C. Pilling.

In *Great Britain and her American Colonies* (London, Finch, 1905), Mr. E. L. S. Horsburgh seeks to give in a readable and lucid way the principles which underlay the "unhappy contest" between the colonies and the mother-country. The volume is not unsuccessful, though it is not so much a presentation of principles as a simple narrative of the events of colonial history and the occurrences of the Revolutionary period.

A new edition of *The Life of Benjamin Franklin, written by himself*, which was originally edited by John Bigelow, is announced for early publication by the J. B. Lippincott Company.

A diary of twenty-eight pages, meager in historical material, but worthy of reprint because of its rarity and because it supplements or connects other accounts of prison life in Quebec in the intercolonial wars, is *A Narrative of the Captivity of Nehemiah How in 1745-1747*. It is reprinted from the original edition of 1748 and appears in the Burrows Brothers' series of Narratives of Captivities. The editing is well done.

The *Journals of the Continental Congress*, which were transferred from the Department of State to the Library of Congress, are just being published under the direction of Worthington C. Ford. It is expected that the entire work may comprise fourteen or fifteen volumes and that some five or six years may be necessary to complete the series. Only one volume is now published, in an edition of two thousand copies. One-half of the number will be offered to the public at the price of one dollar per volume. The copies will be placed on sale with the Superintendent

of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington. The Library has also issued, under the same direction, a *List of Vernon-Wager Manuscripts*, compiled by John C. Fitzpatrick. This collection once belonged to George Chalmers, passed to Peter Force, and then to the Library of Congress. It includes the correspondence of Admiral Sir Charles Wager and Vice-Admiral Edward Vernon, which throws light upon "the history of North America and upon British Colonial policy".

The Winslow Papers, 1776-1826, edited by W. O. Raymond and published under the auspices of the New Brunswick Historical Society, contain many letters to Judge Edward Winslow by noted loyalists, which are useful for the study of the attitude of the loyalists in the American Revolution.

George Washington as an Engineer, which was written by Henry Leffman and which appeared in the *Proceedings* of the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia, October, 1904, has been reprinted in a pamphlet of about twenty pages.

A well-edited volume of letters selected from the papers of Major-General William Heath has been issued by the Massachusetts Historical Society. These letters are of the direct military type. They contain much of historical worth, dealing with Heath's difficulties while in charge of the convention troops at Boston, and throw light on Sullivan's expedition to Rhode Island in conjunction with the fleet of D'Estaing, and on the failure of the Penobscot venture.

Houghton, Mifflin, and Company have brought out in a separate volume *The Evolution of the Constitution of the United States of America and History of the Monroe Doctrine*, which originally appeared as a part of two memorial volumes, *History of the Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Promulgation of the Constitution of the United States*.

Among the volumes which have appeared very recently are to be noted: *The Civil Service and the Patronage*, by Carl Russell Fish, volume XI of the Harvard Historical Studies; *Cuba and the Intervention*, by Albert G. Robinson (New York, Longmans); *Our Navy and the Barbary Corsairs*, by Gardner W. Allen (Boston, Houghton).

An exceedingly valuable publication of the Library of Congress is entitled *Papers of James Monroe Listed in Chronological Order from the Original Manuscripts in the Library of Congress*. The list was prepared by Wilmer Ross Leech under the direction of Worthington Chauncey Ford and is intended to complement the alphabetical *Calendar of the Correspondence of James Monroe* issued as *Bulletin of Rolls and Library of the Department of State*, No. 2, November, 1893. An interesting feature of the publication is a reproduction in 12 pages, from the original manuscript, of Monroe's journal kept during the negotiations which led to the cession of Louisiana.

A lawyer by profession, Everett Pepperell Wheeler has essayed the congenial task of writing a volume on *Daniel Webster, the Expounder of the Constitution* (New York, Putnams). Nineteen chapters are de-

voted chiefly to those important cases and those momentous occasions in which the question of Constitutional interpretation was involved. The author in each instance gives an account of the circumstances which called forth the argumentative skill of Webster and then, by a free use of excerpts, makes clear the line of argument used. For instance, in telling of the Force Bill of 1833, the entire brief made by Webster is reprinted from the manuscript copy in possession of the New Hampshire Historical Society.

An interesting episode in American history is recalled by a monograph of which Joseph H. Benton, Jr., is the author. The volume, *A Notable Libel Case* (Boston, Charles E. Goodspeed, 1904, pp. 117), which is marked by a free quotation of documents and letters, refers to the criminal prosecution of Theodore Lyman, Jr., by Daniel Webster in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in 1828. The case grew out of political animosity and was Webster's opportunity of replying to the charge, which caused the indictment of Lyman, that he had conspired with other Federalists to dissolve the Union in 1807-1808 and to reunite New and Old England.

In the February number of the *Atlantic Monthly* appears a valuable article on the Jackson and Van Buren papers in the Library of Congress, by James Schouler, a well-written description, showing briefly how an examination of these papers may affect our estimates of these men. The writer rightly points out the value of the Van Buren collection, which is evidently a selected lot of letters, but perhaps he does not quite rightly estimate the importance of the fact that the materials are selected, not unlikely chosen by Van Buren himself, and that the thoughtful statesman probably cast away papers less contributive to his own fame. Among other things Mr. Schouler discusses entertainingly the episode of the Rhea letter, with the conclusion that Jackson was responsible in the crisis of 1831 for the fabrication. Possibly the value of the great mass of Jackson papers is not rightly stated; for it seems probable that they will prove of immense significance; but as to this Mr. Schouler's judgment is naturally not to be ignored.

The Narrative of the Adventures of Zenas Leonard originally appeared in a Pennsylvania newspaper, and was later reprinted (1839). Leonard was lured by a love of adventure into the wild country of the west and northwest. He became a trapper, and the reprint of his journal of his experiences, 1831-1836, now published by Burrows Brothers, shows clearly the life of hardship and danger led by this hardy class of men, who knew the trails of the vast forests as a modern inhabitant of a city knows its streets. The journal tells a great deal about western Indian tribes, and also adds somewhat to our knowledge concerning the Walker expedition to California in 1833, which he joined. The volume is edited by Dr. W. F. Wagner.

Certain aspects of a large subject are briefly treated by Humphrey J. Desmond in a sketch entitled *The Know Nothing Party* (Washington, New Century Press, 1905, pp. 159).

Foreign interest in the Monroe doctrine is attested by two recent publications: *Die Annexion von Texas; ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Monroc-Doktrin*, by Benajah H. Carroll (Berlin, Universitätsbuchdruckerei von G. Schade, 1904, pp. 63), and *L'Impérialisme Américain*, by Joseph Patouillet (Paris, A. Rousseau, 1904, pp. 388). The second chapter of the last volume is devoted to the Monroe doctrine.

The evolution of a school system is worked out in Daniel Putnam's *The Development of Primary and Secondary Education in Michigan* (Ann Arbor, Mich., George Wahr). The writer, a school man of many years' experience, traces in the first four chapters the effect of territorial laws, fundamental enactments of 1838 and 1850, and acts of the state legislature in working out a general educational plan. And then he considers topically and historically the divisions of the subject. Some of the topical headings are: common district schools, high-schools, courses of study, school support, text-books, and school supervision. Two other late publications along the same line as this volume of Dr. Putnam's are *Education in Indiana* (Indianapolis, William B. Burford), by Fassett A. Cotton, and *The New York Public School, Being a History of Free Education in the City of New York* (New York, Macmillan), by A. Emerson Palmer.

John Brown, the Hero: Personal Reminiscences (Boston, J. H. West Company, 1905, pp. 126) is by Dr. J. W. Winkley, a Boston man and a Free State colonist, who came under the spell of the Abolitionist leader during a short residence in Kansas. In the course of his appreciative account he describes two of the Kansas fights in which Brown participated.

An interesting pamphlet in connection with Civil War history is that written by Major Caleb Huse, formerly of the Confederate army. Major Huse was commissioned by President Davis to purchase military supplies in Europe for the Confederacy. His pamphlet entitled *The Supplies of the Confederate Army, How they were obtained in Europe and How paid for* (privately printed) deals with his four years' service abroad.

Last Hours of Sheridan's Cavalry (New York, privately printed, 1905, pp. 563) depicts the share taken by the cavalymen of the Army of the Potomac during the closing eleven days' campaign before Petersburg. General Tremain, the author, was an aide-de-camp on the staff of General Crook. He made notes on the events marking the close of hostilities soon after peace was made, and these notes are now, with the editorial supervision of General J. Watts de Peyster, given to the public.

Two recent volumes dealing with the career of Jefferson Davis are Landon Knight's *The Real Jefferson Davis* (Battle Creek, Mich., The Pilgrim Magazine Company) and Colonel John M. Craven's *Prison Life of Jefferson Davis* (New York, G. W. Dillingham Company). The former is a reprint of articles contributed to the *Pilgrim*, while Colonel Craven's work originally appeared in 1866.

Among late publications dealing with the history of individual regi-

ments during the period of the Civil War may be mentioned *Trials and Triumphs: the Record of the Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry*, written by Hartwell Osborn and others, and published by McClurg; *The Story of the Twentieth Michigan Infantry, July 15th, 1862, to May 30th, 1865*, Byron M. Cutcheon, compiler (Lansing, Mich., 1904, pp. 271); *North Carolina Regimental Histories: a Complete History of the North Carolina Troops in the War of 1861-1865*, published in five volumes by N. O. Sherrill, State Librarian of North Carolina; and *The War Between the Union and the Confederacy and its Lost Opportunities, with a History of the Fifteenth Alabama Regiment, and the Forty-eight Battles in which it was Engaged* (New York, Neale Publishing Company). The last-named volume is in part given over to charges of mismanagement on the part of the political and military leaders of the South.

Cyrus Townsend Brady has given a serial title, *American Fights and Fighters*, to the four volumes which have so far appeared in the narratives of warfare, beginning with colonial times. The subtitle of the last volume issued, the fourth, is *Indian Fights and Fighters*, in which are described the sanguinary contests with the Sioux from the time of General Carrington's Powder river expedition to and including the annihilation of General Custer's command on the Little Big Horn in 1876. Much of Mr. Brady's material was obtained from surviving participants, both Indian and American, and his volume has both gained and suffered thereby. His conclusion that Custer's disobedience was the cause for the Little Big Horn massacre has led to wide-spread discussion. The series is published by McClure, Phillips, and Company.

Courses in civics and government in schools and colleges will find valuable helps in four manuals of recent issue. William H. Siebert's *The Government of Ohio* and Evarts Boutell Greene's *The Government of Illinois* are both published by the Macmillan Company with the Handbooks of American Government, and are works of distinct merit. The other volumes are for use in more elementary classes: Roscoe William Ashley's *Government and the Citizen* (New York, Macmillan) and Frank David Boynton's *School Civics* (Boston, Ginn).

Henry S. Burrage's *History of the Baptists in Maine* (Portland, Marks Printing House) covers the period from about 1675 to the present time. It treats freely the educational and temperance activities of the denomination, its connection with the anti-slavery agitation, its missionary labors, and the growth of its church organizations.

The Diary of Matthew Patten of Bedford, N. H., from 1754 to 1788 has been published by the town (Concord, N. H., 1903, pp. 545). Patten was judge of probate, representative and councillor, and justice of the peace.

Hon. Redfield Proctor has found, in the Peter Force collection of manuscripts in the Library of Congress, several valuable documents relative to Vermont history, which have been published in facsimile under the title *Records of Conventions in the New Hampshire Grants*

for the Independence of Vermont, 1776-1777, with accompanying notes and comments (Washington, 1904).

A bibliography of the Massachusetts House Journals, 1715-1776, by Worthington C. Ford, is reprinted from the *Publications* of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, volume IV.

The Bostonian Society presents, as a frontispiece to its *Proceedings* for 1904, a view of State street, Boston, about 1842, and includes, with the annual reports of officers, two historical papers: one by Walter Kendall Watkins on "Boston One Hundred Years Ago", and one by John Howland Crandon, "Colonial and Revolutionary Social Life".

The History of Fairfield, Fairfield County, Conn., from 1700 to 1800 (New York, J. J. Little and Company), by Mrs. Elizabeth Hubbell Schenck, is a second volume. The first volume, covering the earlier period, was given to the press by Mrs. Schenck some nine years ago. The entire work contains much of historical worth, thrown in with a mass of extraneous matter. Another volume of local town history recently issued is the *First History of Bayonne, N. J.* (Bayonne, N. J., privately printed), by Whitcomb Royden Page.

The History of Ancient Wethersfield, Connecticut (New York, The Grafton Press), is in two ponderous volumes, edited by Henry M. Stiles from the manuscript of the late Judge Sherman W. Davis. The second volume is entirely genealogical, but in the first, which is really a series of brief historical monographs, occur chapters on such interesting topics as Wethersfield's share in the French and Indian War, Wethersfield's share in the American Revolution and maritime history.

A mingling of fiction and somewhat delusive fact gives the text of *Wadsworth, or the Charter Oak* (Hartford, Conn., privately printed, 1904, pp. 399), by W. H. Gocher, a doubtful historic value. The footnotes, the lavish illustrations, and the genealogical references may make the book worth while.

Older Ulster, a historical and genealogical magazine, made its appearance in January under the editorship of Benjamin Myer Brink, Esq., whose labors in the field of historical research and Knickerbocker folklore in the state of New York have earned for him an enviable distinction. The aim of the magazine is to collect and preserve in permanent form the historical facts and incidents, as well as the genealogical records, relating to Ulster county, New York, as it existed in its earliest days. This territory—originally called The Esopus—covered an immense extent of country included in the present counties of Ulster, Orange, Greene, Delaware, and Sullivan. Its chief town is Kingston, the oldest settlement in the state north of New York city, Albany alone excepted. It was the scene of a horrible Indian massacre in 1663, became the first capital of the state in 1777, and was totally destroyed by fire the same year by the British under General Vaughan. Articles of considerable historical importance have already been printed in this magazine, among others a facsimile and translation from the Dutch of the earliest transfer of land in the Esopus county from the Indian

to the white man. This original document, only recently discovered, is a conveyance to Thomas Chambers, on the fifth of June, 1652, of a tract of land in the present city of Kingston, N. Y., which subsequently became a part of the manor of Fox Hall, of which this Thomas Chambers became the lord. The magazine is printed monthly, and is published in a dainty, old-fashioned style upon deckle-edge Moorish paper, in a form that at once appeals to the taste of the historical and literary connoisseur.

Old Schenectady (Schenectady, N. Y., Robson and Adey), by George S. Roberts, carries the reader back to 1682, when the Dutch Van Curlers, the Vedders, the Tellers, and other Dutch families settled there. The author does not attempt a historical narrative, but gives a series of pictures of the quaint town in the early days: its pioneer settlers; its defenses against Indian attack; its French and Indian massacre; its Dutch heirlooms. The value of the book is much enhanced by appropriate and well-executed cuts and half-tone illustrations.

In its *Year Book* of 1904, the Holland Society of New York prints the records of the Reformed Dutch Church at Albany from 1683 to 1700, and two "plots" of Albany in 1695 and in 1794.

A Group of Great Lawyers of Columbia County, New York (New York, privately printed, 1904, pp. viii, 264) is by a lawyer of Hudson, N. Y., Mr. Peyton F. Miller, who fills a volume with interesting reminiscences and gossip personal sketches of such men as Martin Van Buren, Samuel J. Tilden, Robert Livingston, Chancellor Robert R. Livingston, Edward Livingston, and others. It also contains a brief account of the Antirent war.

In addition to *A History of Columbia University* noted in the last number of the REVIEW, there has also appeared, in commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of King's College, *Columbiana: a Bibliography of Manuscripts, Pamphlets and Books Relating to the History of King's College, Columbia College, Columbia University* (Columbia University, 1904, pp. 48). The work of preparation was done by Charles Alexander Nelson.

In the *University of Pennsylvania Medical Bulletin* for December, 1904, Dr. Charles W. Dulles finds that the foundation of that institution was made in 1740 instead of 1749, the usually accepted date. He bases his contention on the fact that when Benjamin Franklin and other leading men came to establish the academy, which grew into the university, they took over the plant and the aims of a charity school, which had begun its existence in 1740, under the spell of Whitefield's eloquence. The paper is reprinted in a pamphlet of twenty-nine pages, entitled *The Charity School of 1740*.

"Congress Voting Independence" is the title given to an article in the January number of the *Pennsylvania Magazine*, which attributes this famous painting to Robert Edge Pine and Edward Savage. "Excerpts from the Papers of Dr. Benjamin Rush" show his dissatisfaction with the governing powers during the progress of the Revolutionary

War. A few *bons mots* of Franklin are included. Other documentary material is given in "Some Revolutionary Correspondence of Dr. James McHenry", and several pages are devoted to "David Edwin, Engraver".

The *Report of the State Librarian of Pennsylvania*, 1903, recently published, contains a chronological list of provincial assemblies and state legislatures, and a valuable "check list of laws, minutes, journals, and documents of the state of Pennsylvania, 1682-1901".

A quaint Quaker love story is that of *Hannah Logan's Courtship* (Philadelphia, Ferris and Leach), which is told in a diary by the man who wooed and won her. John Smith, a Philadelphia merchant and assemblyman of Pennsylvania and a King's Councillor of New Jersey, met his "charmer" at the home of her father, James Logan, colonial governor of Pennsylvania, in 1744. His suit was marked by vicissitudes, but ultimately the marriage was solemnized "in an awful and intelligible manner". There is little in the volume on public affairs, but the genealogical notes of the editor, Albert Cook Myers, and the illustrations of the Stenton home and of Pennsylvania personages are of distinct interest.

Of the reprinting of early pamphlets bearing on American history there seems just now to be no end; and the historical scholar has no anxiety to see the flood cease. Among the recent reprints published by the Burrows Brothers, Cleveland, is a very attractive edition of Thomas Hutchins's *A Topographical Description of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and North Carolina*, from the original edition of 1778, edited by Frederick Charles Hicks, who has written a biography much more elaborate than the biographical sketches usually accompanying such reprints, and has supplied a careful and extensive bibliography of the writings of Hutchins. Several maps are inserted in the text, and a pocket holds a large folded copy of Hutchins's map of 1778. The biography of the "Geographer to the United States" was of itself well worth writing, and Mr. Hicks has taken his task seriously, using good source-material and collecting his information with commendable care.

Descriptions of Maryland, by Bernard C. Steiner, is a new volume in the Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science. This is a chronological bibliography, preceded by brief notes regarding the travelers who published their descriptions. *The Early Period of Reconstruction in South Carolina*, by John Porter Hollis, in the same series, has introductory pages on the condition of the state after the Civil War, followed by a study of the effects of plans of reconstruction.

The *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* continues the publication of important papers under the headings: "Proceedings of the Virginia Committee of Correspondence, 1759-'70"; "Vestry Book of King William Parish, Va., 1707-1750"; "Virginia Militia in the Revolution"; and "Moravian Diaries of Travels through Virginia". There are several Jefferson letters in the number.

In the *William and Mary College Quarterly* for January there is a continuation of the very interesting "Journal of the Meetings of the Presidents and Masters or Professors of William and Mary College".

Virginia County Records, Spotsylvania County, 1721-1800, volume I (New York, Fox, Duffield, and Company, 1905) marks the beginning of a very important undertaking. For this volume, W. Clayton Torrence, of Fredericksburg, made "transcriptions from the Original Files at the County Court House of Wills, Deeds, Administration and Guardian Bonds, Marriage Licenses, Lists of Revolutionary Pensions". Other resident genealogists are to do the same work for succeeding volumes. The work so far seems to be done with great accuracy, the index is excellent, and the form in which the matter appears is neat and attractive. The general editor for the series is W. Armstrong Crozier.

The chief material in the January number of the *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine* is documentary. "Correspondence between Hon. Henry Laurens and his Son, John, 1777-1780" is a series of letters on Revolutionary matters; "Records of the Regiments of the South Carolina Line, Continental Establishment" is a continuation from the previous issue of the magazine.

The first two volumes of *The Colonial Records of Georgia*, which have quite recently been issued under the authority of the state legislature, suggest that a valuable piece of historical work is being done. We have in these early volumes a reprint of the colonial charter, and the documents showing the course of administration from 1732 to 1752. Among these papers are the laws and by-laws adopted by the trustees, along with the journal of their proceedings and minutes of the Common Council. Later volumes promise to contain documentary material of even greater value. The private journal of Lord Percival and the diary of Colonel William Stephens, proceedings of legislative and executive bodies down to and through the Revolutionary War, the account of the first Constitutional Convention, and the lists of proscribed royalists and rebels are to be reprinted. There is so far no annotation. Allen D. Candler is the compiler and editor of the volumes.

Illinois Railway Legislation and Commission Control since 1870 is a monograph by J. H. Gordon (published by the University of Illinois). An introduction by Professor M. B. Hammond deals with the attempts of the state of Illinois to control railway rates before 1870.

Houghton, Mifflin, and Company have published a revised edition of *Indiana* in the American Commonwealths series. The author, J. P. Dunn, Jr., has increased its value in the revision by adding a chapter of about fifty pages on the history of the state since its admission to the Union. Otherwise, the changes made are slight.

There are three Civil War articles in the January number of the *Annals of Iowa*. The titles of the articles are: "Fort Dodge Soldiers in the East"; "The Battle of Athens, Missouri"; and "Voting with the Soldiers in 1864". Other articles of local interest appear.

The *Iowa Journal of History and Politics* contains an article, "The

Genesis of Popular Sovereignty", by Allen Johnson of Iowa College, which, claiming the authorship of the doctrine for Stephen A. Douglas, attempts to prove by illustrations that the tap-root of popular sovereignty "was the instinctive attachment of the Western American to local government".

Small, Maynard, and Company announce the publication of *A Report on Colonial Administration in the Far East*, by Alleyne Ireland. There are to be ten volumes, or possibly twelve in all, the first to appear soon and the others to be issued successively at intervals of about four months. The edition is limited. The volumes will contain much original material as well as description and comment. The Philippines will naturally receive full attention.

The sixth volume in the Makers of Canada series (Toronto, Morang and Company) is by Lady Edgar on *General Brock*. Another volume on *Champlain*, by Narcisse E. Dionne, is in press. The entire series is to be completed in twenty volumes.

The January *Acadiensis* gives, under the title "The Proces-Verbal of Andrew Certain", a translation of a document in the French archives, an account of the circumstances attending the taking of Fort Latour or Fort St. John by the Sieur d'Aunay in 1645. The number also contains the early chapters of *The Judges of New Brunswick and Their Times*, "from the manuscript of the late Joseph Wilson Lawrence".

There is a continuation of the Cheverus letters in the December *Records of the American Catholic Historical Society*, and extracts from the journal of Bishop Plessis of Quebec, who in 1815 visited eastern Canada, the maritime provinces, and the chief eastern cities of the United States.

Rev. A. G. Morice has contributed to our knowledge of the northwest in *The History of the Northern Interior of British Columbia* (Toronto, William Briggs, 1904, pp. xi, 349). The author describes the pre-European conditions, Alexander Mackenzie's land voyage to the Pacific in 1792-1793, the first trading-posts established by Simon Fraser, William Harmon, and others before the operations of the Hudson's Bay Company. The volume is carried down to 1880.

Noteworthy articles in periodicals: Captain A. T. Mahan, *The War of 1812*, II, "The Campaign of 1814" (Scribner's Magazine, January); Amasi M. Eaton, *The Development of the Judicial System in Rhode Island* (Yale Law Journal, January); Francis C. Lowell, *George Frisbie Hoar* (Harvard Graduates' Magazine, March); William Wirt Howe, *Law in the Louisiana Purchase* (Yale Law Journal, February); Judge E. P. Gates, *The Lawyers of the Revolution* (American Law Review, January-February); F. C. Wade, *The Surrender of Sitting Bull* (Canadian Magazine, February); Adrian H. Joline, *Martin Van Buren, the Lawyer* (Green Bag, March); Gaillard Hunt, *The First Inauguration Ball* (Century Magazine, March); A. G. Bradley, *The Fight for North America* (concluded in Canadian Magazine, January); A. F. Bandélier, *The Truth about Inca Civilization* (Harper's Magazine, March); Sena-

tor S. M. Cullum, *The Treaty-Making Power* (North American Review, March); *Old Fort Massac* (American Monthly Magazine, March); Frederick Austin Ogg, *The Growth of Population in the Mississippi Valley* (World of To-Day, February); Agnes C. Laut, *The Discoverer of Alaska* (Leslie's Monthly, March); Docteur Magnac, *L'Expédition du Général Leclerc à Saint-Domingue* (running in Le Carnet); Pascual Santacruz, *Clínicas de la Historia* (La España Moderna, February).